

In The
Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

The Supreme Court of the United States rules that integration (meaning admission of both white and colored students) at Central High School in Little Rock, Arkansas, must proceed WITHOUT DELAY.

The case came before the nation's highest court as the result of an appeal from the Little Rock school board for a delay of two and a half years. The court denied the request for delay. The immediate effect of the ruling is that seven Negroes who wish to attend must be admitted when the school opens.

Chief Justice Warren says the decision of the court was unanimous.

What shall we say of the decision?

We might with good logic say that the justices of the Supreme Court may have been reading their Bibles—seeking, perhaps, to find guidance therein.

If so, they may have found what they were seeking in the concluding verses of the ninth chapter of St. Luke, in which it is related that members of the multitude were questioning Jesus as to what they should do, in difficult circumstances, in order to be saved.

St. Luke tells it thus:

"And He said unto another, Follow me. But he said, Lord, suffer me first to go and bury my father."

"Jesus said unto him, Let the dead bury their dead, but go thou and preach the kingdom of God."

"And another also said, Lord, I will follow thee, but let me first go and bid them farewell which are at home in my house."

"And Jesus said unto him, No man, HAVING PUT HIS HAND TO THE PLOUGH, AND LOOKING BACK, is fit for the kingdom of God."

That is to say:

If you are going to do it, DO IT NOW.

The decision of the Supreme Court, in this grave matter of racial integration, is to do it NOW.

In its original decision, the high court called for integration of the races "with all deliberate speed."

One can wish there had been more emphasis on DELIBERATE and less on SPEED.

But—

There were many who wished that the abomination of human slavery in the United States of America could have been done away with more deliberately. But it wasn't done that way. It was done at one stroke—by the Emancipation Proclamation.

At this distance of nearly a century I think no one regrets that it was done—terrible though the cost of doing it was.

In their Declaration of Independence—which embodied one of the gravest decisions of our history—our Founding Fathers wrote:

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are CREATED EQUAL, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed."

And—

Having put their hands to the plough, the Founding Fathers didn't turn back.

Paris Policeman
Shot By Hoodlum

PARIS (AP)—An Algerian terrorist shot and gravely wounded a French policeman in one of the busiest quarters of Paris. The Algerian was promptly captured.

Terrorists carrying the Algerian revolution to France have killed 11 policemen and soldiers since a big attack started Aug. 25 with shootings and sabotage of oil tanks.

The policeman who became the latest victim was reported in critical condition. At first, police headquarters reported he had been killed.

Business Recovery Pace
Is Stumping The Experts

WASHINGTON (AP)—The pace of the business recovery is stumping the experts, who had expected it to be slower.

The Federal Reserve Board capped a week of favorable economic news Friday by announcing that industrial production took the next step in its upward movement of all the major business indicators—rose 2 per cent last month.

Citing simultaneous rises in employment, retail buying, housing and total new construction, the board summarized August gains in a half-dozen words:

"Rapid recovery in economic activity continued."

The board's index, which measures output of the nation's major goods and factories, jumped 0.97 per cent from the 100 average. The 3-point rise in the index from July to August is equivalent to a 2 per cent improvement for the month.

"This by August industrial production had recovered more than one-half the decline from August 1957 to the April low," the board said.

August 1957, when the index stood at 143, is generally accepted

as the starting point of the recession.

Few government or private economists last spring, when the index had sagged to 126, were willing to predict more than minor gains by the end of the year.

The board made special note that August's widespread increases in activity included gains in industries which make machinery and industrial equipment.

Such a development usually indicates increased business spending on plant construction and modernization and foreshadows the opening of new job opportunities.

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Little Rock Sitting Tense
As States' Rights Struggle
Swirls Through The City

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP)—Two leaders of the Segregationist Capital Citizens Council charged Saturday that the federal government was preparing to arrest 11 persons, and possibly Gov. Orval Faubus. The arrests, they said, would be the initial phase of a federal plan to force the opening of Central High School.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP)—This city sat tense and fearful Saturday while the greatest states' rights struggle since the Civil War swirled through it.

Gov. Orval E. Faubus threw his reserve power into the momentous conflict Friday when he ordered all Little Rock high schools closed as of Monday, the day scheduled for the fall term to open.

He acted because Central High School faced mixing of white and Negro students in classes for the second straight year. He stated he sought to prevent violence that would result if integration occurred.

The governor moved only hours after the U.S. Supreme Court said in effect that Central High, scene of racial riots and guarded by troops last year, must continue integration no matter how violent the opposition.

Faubus' apparent objective is to close the four Little Rock high schools—including all-Oregon Horace Mann High—then open Central High and possibly others as private schools with the state paying tuition.

He appears to believe the state can avoid forced integration because the Supreme Court has not issued integration orders involving private schools.

The Legislature two weeks ago gave him power to close schools faced with forcible racial mixing in classes. An 1875 law makes the use of public school facilities by private groups legal.

Minutes after he signed the school closing bill, Faubus accepted a summons in a weird state court suit filed by an outspoken segregationist attorney for a woman who is a segregationist but does not want the schools closed. The suit questions the constitutionality of the school closing bill.

The timing of the suit led newsmen to believe that it involved more than met the eye. But they were unable to determine its exact meaning.

The Justice Department apparently was prepared to throw its weight behind the Supreme Court decision.

Malcolm R. Wilkey, an assistant attorney general assigned to the Little Rock problem, said the department has considered the possibility of Faubus' school closing order in its legal planning.

But neither he nor other Justice Department officials would say what the agency planned to do. Nor would they outline what legal steps they consider possible to meet Faubus' challenge.

Meanwhile, Henry V. Rath resigned from the school board. He said he quit because he felt he no longer could effectively serve education. He said the Supreme Court's ruling Friday "acted in complete disregard to the social customs of the South . . . the court indicated an unwillingness to consider local officials."

He and Mrs. Kurtz were operating a hay chopper on Mrs. Kay Phillips ranch near Tulelake. As the day's work was nearly concluded, Mrs. Kurtz, who was operating the tractor, heard him call out and saw him enmeshed in the machinery. The Tulelake ambulance brought him to Klamath Falls but emergency treatment was unsuccessful.

He was a veteran of World War I and was an early resident of Tulelake. Before a city water system was put in, he hauled water in containers from Perez, California, for sale to local residents.

Surviving are the widow, Mrs. Naomi Kurtz; two daughters, Mrs. Herbert (Georgette) Kirby Jr. and Mrs. Harvey (Doris) Bateman, both of Tulelake; one son in Los Angeles; seven grandchildren; his mother in Colorado Springs; three brothers and two sisters.

Funeral arrangements will be announced by Ward's Klamath Funeral Home.

He had been to get first-hand from the governments in the region, their views on matters as a background for practical arrangements that we might make on the United Nations side in order to assist in the resolution.

"I followed that line, and the governments have likewise taken that as a basis in their contracts. I must say the contracts without exception have been highly useful for the intended purpose, giving me much better background for the decision which will have to be taken here."

He said that "what comes out of it all" will be contained in a report to go before the U.N. General Assembly by the end of the month.

DILEMMA
BOISE, Idaho (AP)—Mrs. Charles O. Brady died last night. Here is her will:

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Other benefits would include an extra paid holiday, cost of living escalator clause, three week paid vacations after 12 years, an improved pension plan and a promise that medical benefits would not be reduced.

Local pick-up and delivery drivers would receive similar benefits which would bring virtually all wage scales to \$2.47 cents an hour by May 1, 1960. They also would get cost of living increases. San Francisco Bay Area drivers are exempted from the pact.

San Joaquin-Central Valley Teamsters would get their much-desired parity with San Francisco Teamsters on Jan. 1, 1959. This would be an increase of 22 1/2 cents an hour.

But, since the Bay Area members are exempted from the three-year agreement, they presumably will be negotiating wage increases in 1959 and 1960, while the Central Valley Teamsters would be getting only cost of living boosts. This provision may cause the hitch.

Negro Pupils
Denied Right
Of Enrollment

RICHMOND, Va. (AP)—Seventeen Negro pupils, backed by a federal court order to admit them to the all-white Warren County High School, appeared yesterday at Front Royal to seek enrollment. They were turned down.

NAACP attorney Oliver W. Hill of Richmond said he would take legal action to force the enrollment, but did not specify what he had in mind.

The Front Royal High School was the first school in Virginia to be closed under the state's program of massive resistance to racial mixing. Gov. J. Lindsay Almond Jr. invoked powers vested in him by state anti-integration laws Friday night and took control of the 1,000-pupil high school, effective Monday.

The 17 Negro pupils were among 22 ordered admitted to the Front Royal school, the only high school in the county. They and their parents, along with Hill, appeared at the office of the school superintendent Saturday morning, though the school board stated Friday night it would not receive their applications.

After a closed-door meeting with Supl. C. D. Gasque, Hill said he was advised that "due to the action of Gov. Almond, taken Friday, he would have to decline to enroll the students."

In Richmond, meanwhile, the state prepared to file suit in the Virginia Supreme Court for a ruling upholding its law denying state funds to integrated schools. The law was one of several anti-integration measures passed at a special session of the Legislature in 1956.

And in Harrisonburg, U.S. District Judge John Paul was expected to sign an order yesterday directing the admission of 12 Negro pupils to two white Charlottesville schools.

Virginia Chief
Closes School

RICHMOND, Va. (AP)—Warren County, the last Virginia locality in which school integration had been ordered, will become the first to shut down a school under the state's program of massive resistance to race-mixing.

Gov. J. Lindsay Almond Jr., invoking the extraordinary power vested in him by state anti-integration laws, Friday night took over effective Monday—the 1,000-pupil Warren County high school at Front Royal.

He said "under the compulsion" of a federal court order entered less than a week ago, both white and Negro children had been inescapably enrolled in the school as of Monday.

Thus the school closure law, the ultimate weapon in Virginia's war to prevent race-mixing in its public schools, dealt its initial blow to an upper Shenandoah Valley area with a relatively small Negro population. The law automatically closes any school integrated for any reason.

Employers, Teamsters Voting On Agreement

SAN FRANCISCO (UPI)—Employers and Teamster Union members began voting Saturday on an agreement to end the 34-day-old strike lockout that disrupted the trucking industry in 11 Western states.

Negotiators announced they would recommend that a settlement reached Friday be accepted by 1,200 trucking firms and 20,000 Teamster members. Approval would send approximately 20,000 striking and locked out employees back to work Wednesday night.

But there was a hint that the settlement might hit a new snag. Officials of the San Joaquin-Central Valley (Calif.) Joint Council of Teamsters, which touched off the lockout by calling a strike for wage parity, was reported to have given only a slim majority vote in favor of Friday's settlement.

Results of union and employer voting on Friday's pact are not expected to be known until Tuesday.

The negotiators declined to disclose details of the tentative settlement. But other sources said they shaped up this way:

—Longline drivers in the 11 Western states would be covered by a master contract providing a 10 cent hourly increase now, in 1959 and 1960.

—Other benefits would include an extra paid holiday, cost of living escalator clause, three week paid vacations after 12 years, an improved pension plan and a promise that medical benefits would not be reduced.

—Local pick-up and delivery drivers would receive similar benefits which would bring virtually all wage scales to \$2.47 cents an hour by May 1, 1960. They also would get cost of living increases. San Francisco Bay Area drivers are exempted from the pact.

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PACIFIC TEL and Copco personnel again will vie for the "Little Brown Jug," the symbol of rivalry between the two utility groups for best participation in United Fund - Red Cross campaign giving. For the past three years the Copco crew has walked away with the trophy and Friday at a Copco meeting telephone representatives challenged them on participation in the 1959 fund. Left to right are Thayne Cole and Jim Cronin of Pacific Tel and Tel and Jim Kiewatt and Sam Ritchey of Copco.

Injuries Kill
Tulelake Man

TULELAKE—George Kurtz, 62, native of Colorado Springs, Colorado, and longtime resident of Tulelake, died Friday night at Klamath Valley Hospital from injuries received when he was caught in harvesting machinery shortly before.

He and Mrs. Kurtz were operating a hay chopper on Mrs. Kay Phillips ranch near Tulelake. As the day's work was nearly concluded, Mrs. Kurtz, who was operating the tractor, heard him call out and saw him enmeshed in the machinery. The Tulelake ambulance brought him to Klamath Falls but emergency treatment was unsuccessful.

He was a veteran of World War I and was an early resident of Tulelake. Before a city water system was put in, he hauled water in containers from Perez, California, for sale to local residents.

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Crash Claims
KF Attorney

HARRISBURG, Ore. (AP)—A California woman and an Oregon attorney were killed Saturday as two cars collided near here.

State police said the dead were J. Daniel Givan, 33, of Klamath Falls, Ore., and Mrs. Nan-Teh Hsu, 37, of Pasadena, Calif.

Injured in the accident were the 33-year-old husband of the dead woman and their two children, a boy, Loh-King, five months, and a girl, Loh-Ying, 19 months.

Sacred Heart Hospital in nearby Eugene said the condition of all three was good.

Police said Givan was returning to his home from a state Bar Association meeting in Portland when his car went out of control.

The vehicle, police said, veered into loose gravel and then skidded broadside down the middle of the highway, colliding with the Hsu vehicle.

Weather

FORECAST—Klamath Falls and vicinity: Fair Sunday. High Sunday 70-75. Low Sunday night, 39-44. High yesterday 60. Low last night 43.

Northern California—Fair and warmer today. Coastal winds northwesterly, 12-22 miles an hour.

Hammaraskjold
Returns Home

NEW YORK (AP)—Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold of the United Nations returned from the Middle East Saturday and said his talks with government leaders there had been highly useful.

He stressed that his mission was to obtain background information and not to negotiate or mediate. He began the mission Aug. 25 pursuant to an Arab-sponsored resolution in the U. N. General Assembly expressing a desire for peaceful relations.

In a statement issued on his arrival at Idlewild Airport, Hammarskjold said his trip: "Has not been, as some people have felt sometimes, for negotiations. It has not been in order to argue this or that kind of line of policy or the withdrawal of troops of whatever."

"It has been to get first-hand from the governments in the region, their views on matters as a background for practical arrangements that we might make on the United Nations side in order to assist in the resolution."

"I followed that line, and the governments have likewise taken that as a basis in their contracts. I must say the contracts without exception have been highly useful for the intended purpose, giving me much better background for the decision which will have to be taken here."

He said that "what comes out of it all" will be contained in a report to go before the U.N. General Assembly by the end of the month.

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After 45 days an agreement was reached in San Francisco May 27. All line and local drivers and other employees would get 10-cent an hour increases on May 1, 1959, 1959 and 1960. A five-cent per hour pension contribution would start May 1, 1960. Teamsters, including the destined-for-bigger-things Joint Council 28 of California, signed a memo outlining the terms.

No body danced joyfully around the retroactive maypole. At a late June meeting in Seattle, which was to complete the drafting and execution of the May 27 settlement, James R. Hoffa appeared on the scene. Whether through him or not, the employers said they were told the agreement was not enough.

The employers stuck to the May 27 agreement.

In July several locals told employers they were ready to go to work under the original agreement, but others didn't go along, namely Joint Council 38, made up of locals in the Sacramento and

Car Industry
Talks Still On

DETROIT (AP)—The United Auto Workers and two of the big car makers—Chrysler and GM—threatened Ford—Saturday carried their contract talks into a weekend session for the first time since the old contracts expired almost four months ago.

General Motors talks were recessed until Monday.

Ford, only four days away from a strike deadline set by the UAW, went into the talks preparing to make a new offer before the strike deadline of 10 a.m. Wednesday.

Ford Vice President John S. Bugas said Friday the company would come up with a new proposal.

Before the old three-year contracts expired, the UAW rejected a Big Three offer of a two-year extension. The union stood on its demand for improved payoff plan and improved pensions, transfer rights for workers at plants moved elsewhere, and a wage increase above the present hourly average of \$2.43.

UAW President Walter Reuther planned to stay with the Ford talks no matter what might develop in negotiations with Chrysler and General Motors.

"I'm committed to stay with Ford until we see this thing through," he said. "We're going to get an agreement with or without a strike."

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Chief Executive
Issues Plea
To Communists

NEWPORT, R. I. (AP)—President Eisenhower Saturday appealed to Russia to prevail on Red China to renounce use of force in Formosa Strait area and turn to peaceful negotiations.

In a new message to Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev, Eisenhower criticized the Kremlin leader for what he called a "one-sided denunciation" of United States policy in the Far East.

At the same time, Eisenhower made it perfectly clear that the U.S. has no intention of pulling its forces out of the Far East, as Khrushchev demanded early this week.

Referring to Khrushchev's 4,000-word letter to him, Eisenhower said:

"I regret to say I do not see in your letter any effort to find that common language which could indeed facilitate the removal of the danger existing in the current situation in the Taiwan (Formosa) area."

"On the contrary, the description of this situation contained in your letter seems designed to serve the ambitions of international communism rather than to present the facts. I also note that you have addressed no letter to the Chinese Communist leaders urging moderation upon them."

"If your letter to me is not merely a vehicle for one-sided denunciation of United States action, but is indeed intended to reflect a desire to find a common language for peace, I suggest you urge these leaders to discontinue their military operations and to turn to a policy of peaceful settlement of the Taiwan dispute."

That was an indirect call for Red China to get started quickly on proposed Warsaw negotiations with the U.S. looking toward a peaceful settlement.

"If indeed," Eisenhower said, "for the sake of settling the issues that tend to disturb the peace in the Formosa area, the Chinese Communist leaders can be persuaded to place their trust in negotiations and a readiness to practice conciliation, then I assure you that the United States will, on its part, strive in that spirit honestly to the same end."

While the Eisenhower note was conciliatory in tone in that respect, the President was firm in making it clear that the United States is ready to fight in the Far East if the communists push too far.

That also was the central theme of the President's television-radio address Thursday evening.

In his message to Khrushchev, Eisenhower said the issue in the Far East simply is "whether the Chinese Communists will seek to achieve their ambitions through the application of force, as they did in Korea, or whether they will accept the vital requisite of world peace and order in a nuclear age and renounce the use of force as a means for satisfying their territorial claims."

As he has done on other occasions, Eisenhower said Formosa and the offshore island held by the Chinese Nationalists never have been under Red China control and do not belong to the Peking regime.

Eisenhower said once again U.S. military forces are in the Formosa area in fulfillment of treaty commitments to Nationalist China to assist in the defense of Formosa and the neighboring Pescadore Islands.

The President said the situation in that area "was created directly by Chinese Communist action" in such military operations as the heavy bombardment of Quemoy which started Aug. 23.

Eisenhower also noted that Peking radio has repeatedly announced that the purpose of those military operations is to conquer Formosa as well as offshore moy and Matsuo.

In his radio-TV address Thursday night, the President had expressed confidence there is not going to be any war.

In the first Moscow reaction, the Soviet news agency Tass said Friday night Eisenhower's Far East speech was an attempt to justify a policy of political blackmail against Red China.</